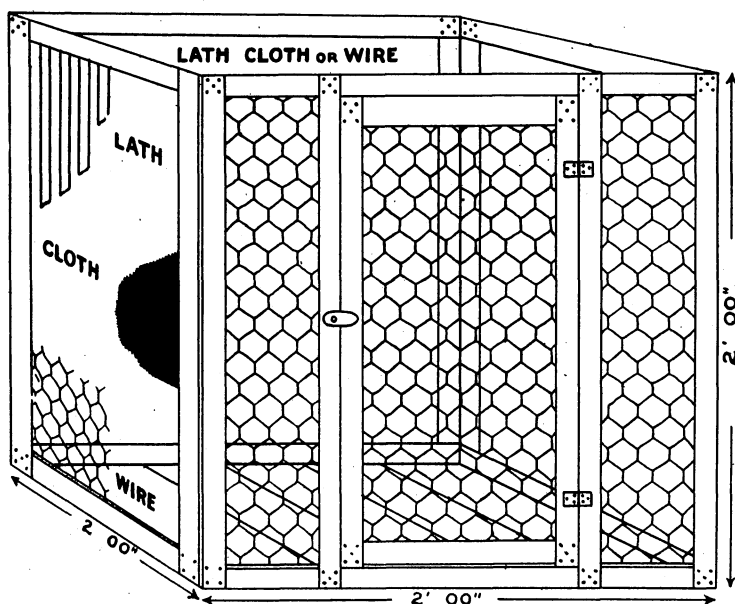


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Homemade Poultry Appliances for Poultry Club Members



Homemade exhibition coop

ISSUED BY THE
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DIVISION
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HOMEMADE POULTRY APPLIANCES FOR POULTRY CLUB MEMBERS

Exhibition Coop for Poultry Club Members

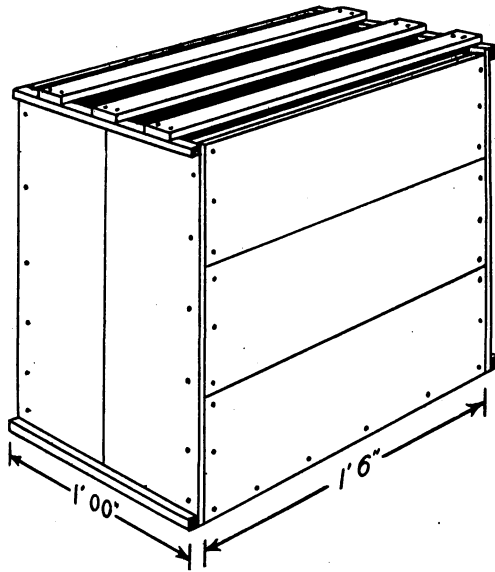
THE EXHIBITION or show coop illustrated on the front page can be easily made and is for the use of poultry club members in exhibiting fowls at county and school fairs or other exhibitions. It should not be used for shipping poultry but may be used to take the birds to the show if carried by wagon or other vehicle. It can be made from a dry goods box or almost any other available material; the floor to be solid and the frame work of wooden strips 2 inches wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. The top, back and sides may be covered with lath, wire netting, or any kind of thin, strong cloth. The front should be of 2-inch wire netting. If impossible to obtain netting, however, lath may be used, but should be placed about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart so as to afford as much opportunity as possible to see the birds. The coop is made 2 feet wide, 2 feet deep and 2 feet high and will accommodate one mature bird or a pair of chickens. If more than this are to be exhibited together, the coop should be made larger in proportion to the number of fowls it is to accommodate.

Every poultry club member who intends to exhibit his birds should have one or more exhibition coops of this nature, depending upon the number of specimens he intends to exhibit. Birds can be trained and conditioned in these coops previous to the exhibition, and in becoming accustomed to same they will appear to better advantage when being judged and are more likely to win a prize. Furthermore, when your birds are shown in coops of this kind that are uniform in size and style, they not only improve the appearance of the showroom, but add considerably to the attractiveness of your exhibit.

Training and exhibiting some of the best specimens every fall in both old and young birds is an interesting and important part of boys' and girls' poultry club work. The boy or girl who is able to produce the best has much to be proud of, and each one should take part in this educational but friendly competition.

Coop for Shipping Exhibition Fowls

Club members who wish to ship their fowls and have them arrive by express in the best possible manner will want a special shipping coop like the illustration shown below. They are solid, substantial and will last for a long time. Such a coop may be made from boards taken from dry goods boxes or almost any other half-inch material. Boards more than one-half inch thick should not be used, as it makes the coop too heavy. The coop may be put together with nails, with the exception of the slats on the top, which should be put on with screws so they may be easily removed. The following dimensions should be used in constructing same:



Coop for shipping exhibition fowls

For one hen or cock—12 inches wide, 18 inches long and 24 inches high.

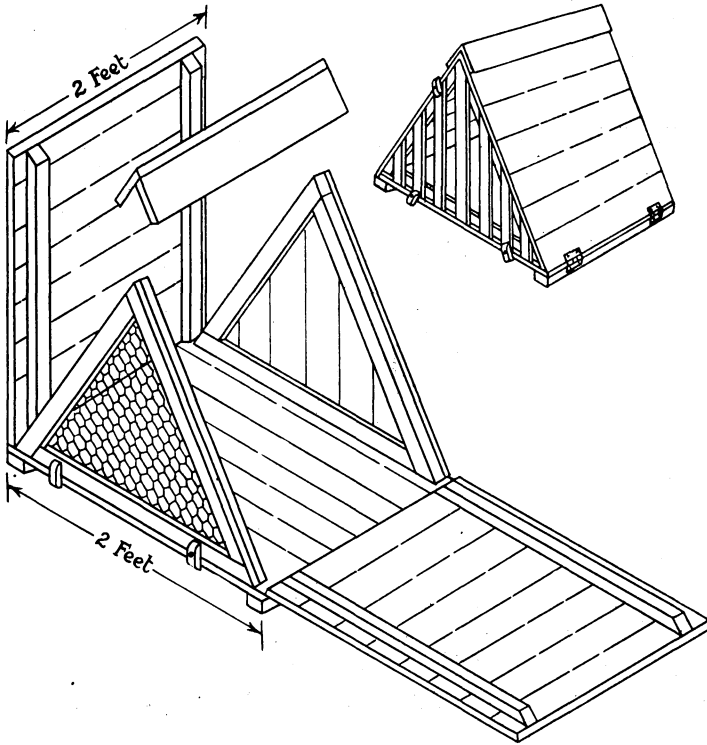
For two hens or hen and cock—12 inches wide, 24 inches long and 24 inches high.

For a trio or two hens and one cock—18 inches wide, 24 inches long and 24 inches high.

For an exhibition pen or four hens and cock—24 inches wide, 24 inches long and 24 inches high.

In preparing for shipment a small quantity of hay, straw or dry shavings should be placed in the bottom of the coop to absorb the

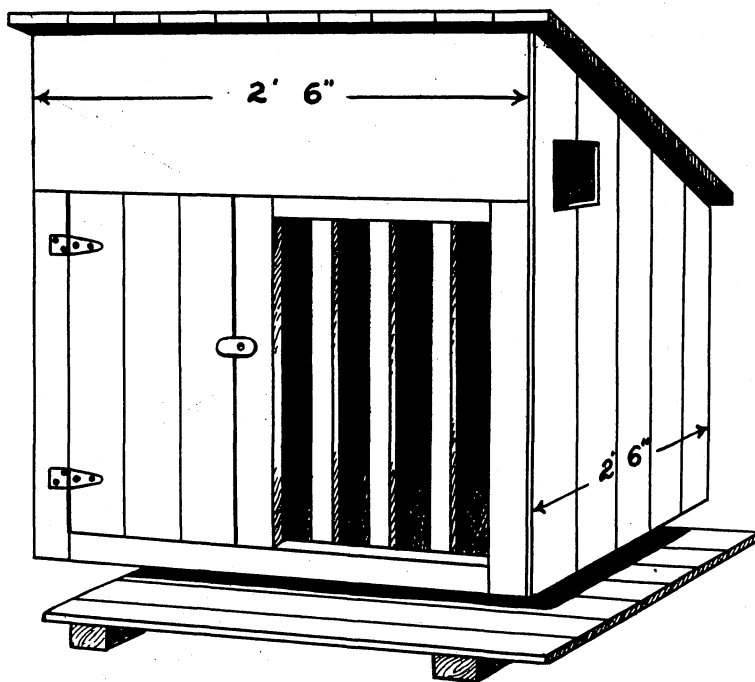
moisture, and a cup or can provided for both feed and water. The cans should be nailed securely about half way to the top of the coop. A tag or card plainly marked, showing destination of the shipment as well as your return address, must be tacked or pasted on the outside where it can be plainly seen.



"A" shaped brood coop for hen and chickens

Every boy and girl club member should provide a good coop for the mother hen and little chickens. If you do not have one already, it should be built before it is time for the little chicks to hatch. Many boys and girls build their coops in the winter time ready for spring use, and when this is done a nest box can be placed in the coop and used for the sitting hen. A properly constructed coop is a good place for hatching chickens as well as brooding them. When chicks are hatched in the brood coop, however, the nest should be removed and the coop thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before putting in the hen with her brood.

The two brood coops ("A" shaped and box coop as illustrated) can be easily made from dry goods boxes or other available material. The "A" shaped coop, as shown in the illustration, is collapsible so that it can be easily cleaned or stored away in winter. Or if desirable, it may be built stationary by simply nailing fast the back and the slats in front and placing same on a removable bottom. A wire screen door (1-inch mesh or smaller) of some sort should be provided, as shown in the illustration of the collapsible coop, to place over the



Box brood coop for hen and chicks

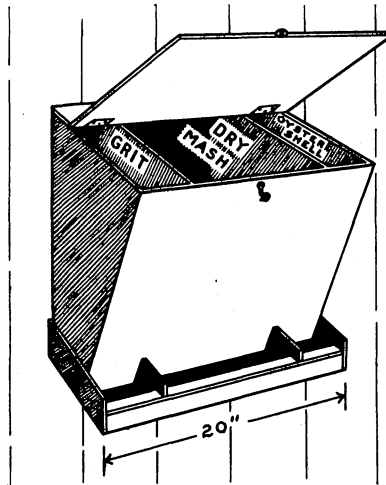
front at night. This will prevent rats and other enemies from entering the coop and killing the chickens, and will also keep the little chicks confined early in the morning when the grass is wet. A hook or clasp of some sort should be put on the door to hold it firmly in place.

The mother hen should be confined to the coop for about two weeks or until the little chicks are strong enough to follow her on the range. This will give the little chicks a better start in life and prevent loss from storms, hawks, etc.

Platforms should be constructed for the brood coops to rest on. This will keep the chickens dry, and if kept clean and well disinfected it will prevent losses from disease. It is a good plan to keep some dry sand or fine gravel on these platforms under the coop. This helps to keep the coop dry and makes cleaning easy.

To make brood coops rain-proof cover all cracks on the top, back and sides with strips of wood or tin, or better still, cover with roofing paper of some kind if you have it. Construct the brood coop so well that it can be used year after year.

Poultry club members are successful when they give their birds good care. Fowls of all kinds, both old and young, will thrive and yield a profit when given proper care and attention.



Dry mash hopper

The dry mash hopper illustrated above is intended for use inside the laying house. It may be made from boards taken from dry goods boxes or other thin material. There are three compartments—one for grit, one for shell, and one for dry mash. The projections extending out from the partitions are to prevent the fowls mixing the dry mash with the grit and shell, as well as from wasting it. The feeding of dry mash is a better practice than feeding wet or moist mash, as it requires less work and the hens can regulate their food to suit their body needs.

HATCH EARLY

TEN REASONS WHY

1. Hatch as early in the spring as conditions will permit.
2. Early hatched chicks grow rapidly and have more vigor.
3. Early hatched chicks are strong and less apt to die from lice and disease.
4. Early hatched chicks have a longer growing season.
5. Hot weather retards the growth of chicks.
6. Early hatched chicks mature by early fall.
7. Mature pullets produce fall and winter eggs.
8. Fall and winter eggs bring the highest price.
9. Early hatched pullets lay while the hens are moulting.
10. Early hatched pullets are the ones that become broody early the following spring.

**EARLY HATCHED CHICKS
PRODUCE BEST RESULTS**